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APPLICATION NO.	FIL	ING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO
09/764,621	621 01/18/2001		Takatoshi Tsujimura	JP919990067US1	7849
48150	7590	06/02/2005		EXAM	INER
MCGINN &	•		NGUYEN, DUNG T		
8321 OLD C SUITE 200	OURTHO	JSE ROAD		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
VIENNA, V	A 22182-	3817	2871		

DATE MAILED: 06/02/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

•		MC					
	Application No.	Applicant(s)					
	09/764,621	TSUJIMURA ET AL.					
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit					
	Dung Nguyen	2871					
The MAILING DATE of this communication appearing for Reply	opears on the cover sheet w	ith the correspondence address					
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REP THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a re - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory perior - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statu Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mail earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	136(a). In no event, however, may a sply within the statutory minimum of third will apply and will expire SIX (6) MON te, cause the application to become Al	reply be timely filed ty (30) days will be considered timely. ITHS from the mailing date of this communication. BANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).					
Status							
1)⊠ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 04	March 2005.						
<u> </u>							
3) Since this application is in condition for allow	Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is						
closed in accordance with the practice under	closed in accordance with the practice under Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.						
Disposition of Claims							
4)⊠ Claim(s) 1-7,9-18 is/are pending in the application 4a) Of the above claim(s) 3 is/are withdrawn for 5)□ Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6)⊠ Claim(s) 1,2,4-7 and 9-18 is/are rejected. 7)□ Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8)□ Claim(s) are subject to restriction and for the application is/are pending in the application is/are withdrawn for the application is/are allowed.	from consideration.						
Application Papers							
9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examir	ner.						
10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.							
Applicant may not request that any objection to th	e drawing(s) be held in abeya	nce. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).					
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the corre	•						
11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the B	Examiner. Note the attache	d Office Action or form PTO-152.					
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119							
a) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority document 2. Certified copies of the priority document 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority application from the International Bure * See the attached detailed Office action for a list	nts have been received. nts have been received in A iority documents have beer au (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	Application No received in this National Stage					
Attachment(s)							
1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)		Summary (PTO-413)					
2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08	s)/Mail Date nformal Patent Application (PTO-152)						
Paper No(s)/Mail Date	6) 🔲 Other:	•					

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DETAILED ACTION

Applicant's amendment dated 03/04/2005 has been received and entered. By the amendment, claims 1-2, 4-7 and 9-18 are now pending in the application.

Applicant's arguments dated 03/04/2005 have been considered but are moot in view of the new grounds of rejection as follow:

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

- 1. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:
 - The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.
- 2. Claim 13 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Regarding claim 13, it is confusing and unclear whether "a display electrode" in claim is the same as based claim 1. In addition, if such display electrodes are the same, it is unclear how the display electrode can be formed on the polymer layer (i.e., first polarization layer) while the first polarization layer formed on the display electrode as recited in claim 1.

Appropriate correction is required

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

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(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 1-2 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jones et al., US Patent No. 6,417,899, in view of Ichihashi, US Patent No. 6,686,980.

Regarding claims 1-2, Jones et al. disclose a liquid crystal display (LCD) device (figure 2) comprising:

- an array substrate (3) having a driving element (thin film transistors, TFTs), a display electrode (7);
 - . a first polarization layer (53);
 - . a liquid crystal layer (11);
- a color filter substrate (29) having a color filter (23/25/27), a common electrode (15), wherein the first polarization layer is set between the array substrate and the color filter substrate;
 - . a second polarization layer (31);
- a backlight unit (51), wherein light reflected from the array substrate inherently returns to the backlight unit without passing through other layers., so that the brightness of the liquid crystal display is improved compared to the case of an LCD having light reflected from the array substrate returns to the backlight unit passing through a polarization layer.

Jones et al., however, do not disclose the first polarization layer over the display electrode. Ichihashi does disclose a polarizing film (16) can be formed over a display electrode (ITO film 12). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the

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invention was made to employ a polarization layer over a display electrode as shown by Ichihashi in order to obtain an LCD device having excellent visual angle characteristic (col. 3, line 15).

5. Claims 4-6, 11-12, 14-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jones et al., US Patent No. 6,417,899, in view of Ichihashi, US Patent No. 6,686,980, further in view of Applicants admitted prior art (APA), figures 11-12.

Regarding the above claims, the modification to Jones et al. discloses the claimed invention as described above; the modification to Jones et al. does not explicitly disclose a switching element (reflecting gate/source/drain electrode). APA does disclose an array substrate comprising a switching element as claimed (see figures 11-12). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention was made to form a switching element (i.e., thin film transistor, TFT) for driving a display device. In addition, since the switching element formed underneath the polarization layer (as modified by Ichihashi), all light reflected would return back to backlight without passing any layers.

Regarding claims 11-12, although Jones et al. do not disclose a polymer layer having a polarization elements as a polarization layer, Ichihashi does disclose a polymerizable dichroic dyes can be used for forming an anisotropic film having a polarizing property (i.e., polarization layer). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to form the Jones et al. first polarization layer (53) by a polymer layer and having a polarization property as shown by Ichihashi in order to improve a display characteristic (e.g., visual angle characteristic) (col. 3, line 15). It should be noted that part of the display electrode would inherently connecting to the TFT for driving purposes.

6. Claims 7 and 10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jones et al., US Patent No. 6,417,899, in view of Applicant's submitted prior art, Yoshihiro, JP 9-331066.

Regarding the above claims, Jones et al. disclose the claimed invention as described above except for a reflection film. Yoshihiro does disclose a reflection film (28, 30) being formed in an area (e.g., gap) between the display electrode and the wiring (of the TFT) over the array substrate (figure 1) corresponding to an area in the liquid crystal layer in which a liquid crystal material is orient in a not-purposed direction (i.e., a direction different from an original orientation direction, outside display region) when applying a voltage to the liquid crystal layer. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention was made to form a reflection film in the Jones et al. device as shown by Yoshihiro in order to improve a display contrast in an LCD device (see abstract).

7. Claim 9 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jones et al., US Patent No. 6,417,899, in view of Applicant's submitted prior art, Yoshihiro, JP 9-331066, further in view of Ichihashi, US Patent No. 6,686,980.

Regarding claim 9, the modification to Jones et al. discloses the claimed invention as described above except for the polarization layer formed between the array substrate and the color substrate. Ichihashi does disclose a polarizing film (16) can be formed over a display electrode (ITO film 12). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of the invention was made to employ a polarization layer over a display electrode as shown by Ichihashi in order to obtain an LCD device having excellent visual angle characteristic (col. 3, line 15).

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Note: claim 13 has not been rejected or indicated allowable since the scope of claims 13 is not clear. Applicant need to amend such claim in order to clarify the claimed invention.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Dung Nguyen whose telephone number is 571-272-2297. The examiner can normally be reached on Tuesday-Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Robert H. Kim can be reached on 571-272-2293. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 8\$6-217-9197 (toll-free).

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